

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Cloudy with rain. Temp. 15-17 (69-68). To-  
morrow: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 14-17 (57-60).  
LONDON: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 13-15 (54-57).  
TOMORROW: Partly cloudy. Temp. 14-16 (55-57).  
113 (-87). CHANNEL: SIGHT: GOOD. W-  
eather. Temp. 20-22 (68-70). NEW YORK:  
Cloudy. Temp. 20-22 (68-70). Yesterday's  
forecast: Temp. 24-25 (70-75). Yesterday's  
forecast: Temp. 20-22 (68-70).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COMICS PAGE.

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## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1974

Established 1837



**FRIENDLY GESTURE**—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko waving to a group of photographers in a Geneva hotel yesterday just before the start of their second meeting in two days.

### Kissinger, Gromyko Agree

### U.S., Russia to Act Jointly in Mideast

GENEVA, April 29 (Reuters)—The United States and the Soviet Union said tonight that they will work together to settle the Middle East conflict and that they favor an early resumption of the Geneva peace conference.

A communiqué issued after seven hours of talks between U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said they exchanged views on the current status of the negotiations of a Middle East settlement and on the next phase of these negotiations.

Secretary Kissinger later arrived in Algiers for talks with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne.

### Biggest Battle Since War

### Both Sides Claim Victories In Air Clash Over Golan Area

TEL AVIV, April 29 (UPI)—Israel claimed to have shot down four Syrian MiG-21s, while Syria says it downed six Israeli F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers today in the biggest aerial battle over the Golan Heights since the October war.

The Israeli military command reported that all of its aircraft returned safely from the battle. In Damascus, Syrian military communiques admitted the loss of two aircraft.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, meanwhile, said that Israel could escalate the war of attrition and try to take more territory as a means of forcing the Syrians to halt the fighting. But he said the best way is to separate both armies.

Israeli aircraft using air-to-air missiles and cannon fire batteries shot down the supersonic Soviet-built MiG-21s north of Mount Hermon as the Syrian jets covered slower MiG-17s attacking Israeli positions on the strategic mountain, the military command said.

The command said that eight MiG-21s took part in the fight. It said one Syrian pilot was seen bailing out of his stricken aircraft. The command did not give the number or type of Israeli aircraft, but it said "the aerial battle was the biggest in the area since the end of the October war."

The air battle came on the 49th successive day of fighting on the front and as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conferred in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko before departing for the Middle East to arrange a truce disengagement pact between Israel and Syria.

"There's no pressure from the standpoint of the U.S. approach," Gen. Dayan told the Knesset in

### Oil Firms Cut Profit Figures With 'Contingency' Funds

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The five largest U.S. oil companies trimmed millions of dollars from their first-quarter profit figures by setting up contingency funds to cover possible retroactive crude-oil price rises or tax increases.

The companies—Exxon, Texaco, Mobil, Gulf and Standard of California—say the money was placed in the funds to cover potential retroactive increases in costs for the quarter. With the exception of Texaco, which said it was deducting from earnings the sum of \$143 million for these costs, the companies refused to reveal the amounts they had set aside.

### Because of Espionage Case

### Bonn Cancels Meeting With East Germany

By John M. Goshko

BONN, April 29 (WP)—To show its displeasure over revelations of East German espionage, West Germany today abruptly canceled a meeting that had been scheduled for tomorrow to discuss the exchange of representatives by the two German states.

A Brandt government spokesman, Rudiger von Wechmar, said that Mr. Gauß had neither given a reason for canceling the meeting nor requested a new date. Mr. von Wechmar added: "This action speaks for itself."

Bonn's latest display of official anger followed the announcement yesterday that the presentation of credentials by the two representatives—Mr. Gauß for West Germany and Michael Kohl for East Germany—would be put off until the period between May 27 and 29.

However, Mr. von Wechmar also made clear that the West German protest moves were intended as symbolic and that there would be no real interruption in the move toward settling up relations between the two Germanys.

They were supposed to iron out technical details governing establish-

In the Geneva communiqué, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko stated: "The two sides agreed to exercise their influence toward a positive outcome and to remain in close touch with each other so as to strive to coordinate their efforts for a peaceful settlement in the area."

Both sides expressed themselves in favor of the resumption of the work of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East at an early date."

The ministers agreed that a great deal had been accomplished in preparation for President Nixon's planned visit to Moscow for talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, scheduled for the end of June.

The two sides expressed the conviction that a number of agreements, designed to broaden cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union to further reduce the danger of war and strengthen international peace will be prepared for conclusion at the summit meeting.

The joint statement said: "During a debate called by the opposition rightwing Likud bloc on the future of the Golan Heights, Gen. Dayan said Israel has not changed its position on returning the area to Syria.

Outgoing Premier Golda Meir said that Israel would be willing to surrender the 325 square miles captured in October and two positions on Mount Hermon. She said Israel will not hand back any part of the Golan Heights captured in the 1967 six-day war.

The command earlier said that Syrian shellfire wounded three Israeli soldiers, bringing the casualty toll to 34 dead and 71 wounded since the fighting erupted March 12.

U.S. officials say Mr. Kissinger's

(Continued on Page 2, Col 5)

Some securities analysts said Exxon's reserve for the quarter could run as high as \$400 million, which would increase the company's profit to more than \$1 billion for the three months.

Asked about the estimate, Exxon controller A.L. Monroe said: "I won't comment on that figure, whether it's right or wrong, because the numbers you're trying to get at doesn't mean anything in my opinion."

The contingency procedure is legal under Securities and Exchange Commission regulations but accountants expressed diverse opinions on whether a company should disclose or subtract con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col 7)

He confirmed that the delay in exchanging credentials would not prevent the two permanent missions from officially opening for business Thursday, as scheduled. He also said that Mr. Gauß planned to go ahead with a meeting planned between him and Mr. Nier May 9 to discuss a cultural relations treaty.

In another action today, the Brandt government continued its campaign to ward off possible adverse political consequences from the Guillaume affair. Mr. von Wechmar released an official statement reiterating the government's determination to make a full investigation of the case and to disclose the findings to the National Security Committee of the parliament.

Although this investigation is continuing, the statement said, it can already be stated with certainty that Mr. Guillaume did not have access to material from West German intelligence and security agencies or to the private deliberations of the Brandt cabinet.

The International Herald Tribune will not be published Wednesday May 1, a legal holiday in France, where the paper is produced. Publication will resume with editions dated May 2.

### U.K. to Probe Corruption in Political Life

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 29 (NYT)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson moved today to set up a royal commission to look into reports of corruption and other irregularities involving public officials.

The announcement in the House of Commons underscored the rising anxiety here over increasing evidence of abuses of power, conflicts of interests and corruption at local levels.

The cases that have come to light have been few. But many members of Parliament are arguing that these revelations represent only part of the erosion of honesty in public life.

Mr. Wilson told the House that the whole of public life was sullied if ever-only a "small minority gave way to temptation" for personal gain. He said the commission, to be set up later, would have wide authority extending over public officials and perhaps private business.

"It is an extremely small minority which attracts public interest and deep public concern," he said. "But it is in the interests of the vast majority of those in public life, who carry out a lifetime of dedicated service, that the country should be concerned and be seen to be concerned in getting rid of the problems of this small minority."

Royal commissions are advisory bodies composed of experts. They are authorized by the monarch on the recommendation of the government in a procedure dating back to the 14th century. Such commissions do not have the power to compel witnesses to testify.

Wilson's Decision

The decision was made by Mr. Wilson three days after the jailing of two influential Labor party members who dominated local politics in northeast England for years. The men, Dan Smith and Andrew Cunningham, admitted involvement in plots to obtain local contracts for John Poulson, bankrupt architect who was sentenced earlier to seven years' imprisonment for corruption.

The Poulson case and its aftermath have stirred demands for a full inquiry into abuses of power by local officials who have often made secret decisions about the awarding of lucrative building contracts. An advisory committee appointed by the ousted Conservative government is considering rules of conduct for elected officials of local government and is due to report soon.

In announcing the plans for the royal commission, Mr. Wilson said that it would go beyond local government in view of widespread anxieties arising from recent judicial proceedings.

"A lot of things have been going on under stones," Mr. Wilson added. "And it is the desire of every member of this House that these stones should be turned over."

The issues raised recently include the secrecy surrounding decisions by local councils and reports that the votes of some local officials have been bought. At the national level, the question has been whether members of Parliament should make public the sources of their income.

### To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune will not be published Wednesday May 1, a legal holiday in France, where the paper is produced. Publication will resume with editions dated May 2.

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—President Nixon announced last night that he will turn over to House impeachment investigators—and will make public transcripts of White House conversations that "will tell it all"—and show him innocent in the Watergate affair.

He said the transcripts cover everything relevant to questions raised about his knowledge of the Watergate break-in and the subsequent cover-up.

Mr. Nixon said he has nothing to hide, and the transcripts will show it.

He announced also that he will permit the top Democratic and Republican on the House Judiciary Committee to listen to subpoenaed tape recordings, to satisfy themselves that the transcripts cover everything relevant to Watergate.

As Mr. Nixon spoke in a nationally broadcast speech, the transcripts were stacked beside his desk, each set in a notebook. One, emblazoned with the presidential seal, faced the television cameras.

Mr. Nixon said the notebooks contain more than 1,200 pages of transcripts of private conversations he held between Sept. 15, 1972, and April 27, 1973, with regard to Watergate. He said they include all relevant portions of all subpoenaed conversations.

The President said he would make public not only these transcripts, but also transcripts covering tape recordings of 19 other conversations, and more than 700 White House documents, which already have been delivered to the House committee and the Watergate special prosecutor.

Mr. Nixon acknowledged there

### In 1,200-Page Transcript

## Nixon Offers 'to Tell It All' To Watergate Probe, Public

**matter could be brought to a prompt conclusion and to show that the President has nothing to hide.**

The President also said he does not know how the celebrated 12-minute gap in one tape recording from June 20, 1972, could have occurred. But he said he is certain it was not done purposely by his secretary, Rose Mary Woods.

Directly challenging the testimony of his former counsel, John Dean 3d, Mr. Nixon said again that he knew nothing of Watergate involvement or cover-up until Dean told him about it on March 21, 1973.

Mr. Nixon said Dean's disclosures on March 21, 1973, were

• Mitchell, Stans still face Watergate-linked problems.

Page 3.

sharp surprise to him. The President said he acted more than 150 questions of Dean. He quoted Dean as saying at the time he could tell Mr. Nixon had no knowledge of the case.

In Senate testimony, Dean had said that at a meeting on the morning of March 21, Nixon said he was impressed with Dean's knowledge of the Watergate case and its ramifications, "but he did not seem particularly concerned with their implications."

In saying that he would make transcripts available to the House committee weighing his impeachment, Mr. Nixon said the senior committee members, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., and Edward Hutchinson, R-N.J., need only satisfy themselves that the transcripts are accurate. He said they cover everything relevant to that

(Continued on Page 2, Col 2)

ing a president in the House "would put the nation through a wrenching ordeal" that it has been through only once in its history and not since America became a world power.

Mr. Nixon, recalling his desire to protect confidentiality, said he decided to make the exception now for three reasons: due to the House impeachment inquiry; to try to "clear the air" so that the

process of impeachment

are ambiguities in the transcripts and that they include material that will be embarrassing to him and to his aides.

In releasing them to the committee and the public, Mr. Nixon said, he is breaching the principle of presidential confidentiality, but considers it necessary to do so to clear up the Watergate case.

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ment is available to the House committee weighing his impeachment.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col 2)

THE NEW PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT—From left, standing: Gen. Manuel Diego Neto; Capt. Rui Costa Contino; Galve de Melo; seated: Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes; Gen. Antonio de Spinola; Vice-Adm. Flahairo de Azevedo and Gen. Jaime Silvrio Marques.

### Center and Left Differ With Spinola on Africa

By Henry Giriger

The decision was made by Mr. Wilson three days after the jailing of two influential Labor party members who dominated local politics in northeast England for years. The men, Dan Smith and Andrew Cunningham, admitted involvement in plots to obtain local contracts for John Poulson, bankrupt architect who was sentenced earlier to seven years' imprisonment for corruption.

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The reward is for the recovery of the paintings and information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

Senior police officers said at search headquarters in Blessington, Ireland, that they had found "important new clues" in their search for the five-member gang.

Gen. Spinola had announced a

prepared for self-determination, Gen. Spinola said, and this would take time. He agreed that self-determination would have to be carried out, but made it clear that it would act so that return to the territories would continue to remain within the Portuguese orbit.

Such a choice, he continued, would mean success for Portuguese policies, while a vote by the Africans for independence would signify failure of those policies.

The political leaders said they could not agree that preparation was needed for self-determination and that the African peoples were ready now to express their wishes.

Rebels Spurn Limits

LISBON, April 29 (AP)—Portuguese leaders in Portugal's African territories have spurned the new junta's promise of limited self-government and say they will fight on for independence.

The

Ivor Bell Picked Up by Chance

## Ex-Leader of Belfast IRA, Who Escaped Jail, Arrested

BELFAST, April 29 (UPI) — Police searching for a poacher made the chance arrest last night of one of the most wanted men in Northern Ireland it was announced today.

He is Ivor Bell, 37, a former leader of the extreme Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, who escaped from Maze prison two weeks ago.

A police source said Mr. Bell was arrested as he sat in the back room of an apartment in a primarily Protestant neighborhood. The police were making a routine check at the apartment while looking for a man seen moments earlier tampering with a parked car, the source said.

They recognized a young woman who answered the door as a Roman Catholic who normally lived in the city's Andersonstown district.

Mr. Bell is the former leader of the Belfast Provisionals and is considered a hardliner by the authorities. He was arrested earlier this year, but walked out of prison two weeks ago after swapping places with another prisoner who had been given parole to be married.

A former plasterer, Mr. Bell took command of the Provisionals last summer after the police arrested his predecessor. He also was one of three IRA leaders who flew secretly to London in 1971 for talks with the British government about ways to end the Northern Ireland "troubles."

In another development, Northern Ireland's three top politicians conferred today on steps

## 80 Facing Death For Cairo Attack Laid to Qadhafi

CAIRO, April 29 (AP) — A total of 80 persons arrested in last week's abortive coup face the death penalty if convicted of conspiring to overthrow President Anwar Sadat, attacking a military academy and killing, the State Supreme Court was quoted today as saying.

The court was quoted by the Cairo newspaper Al Gomhoura as saying that some of the charges carried the death sentence under Egypt's penal code.

Eleven persons were killed and 27 wounded in the attack on Cairo's military academy, an incident which Egypt has directly linked to the Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi.

The Libyan Foreign Ministry, in a statement broadcast yesterday by Radio Tripoli, denied that Libya had anything to do with the attack.

### British Auto Strike Ends

OXFORD, England, April 29 (AP) — A group of 150 striking plant drivers at the 12,000-worker British Leyland auto plant here said today that they would return to work on the night shift tonight. Their strike three and a half weeks ago at first shut the plant down, but management later called back most of the workers and resumed limited production.

## Iraqis Shell Turk Village By Mistake

### 3 Are Killed; Attack On Kurds Stepped Up

MARDIN, Turkey, April 29 (UPI) — Iraqi forces mistakenly shelled a Turkish border village today during an attack on Kurdish rebels in neighboring northern Iraq, according to reports reaching this provincial capital to the south.

Three people were reported killed and four wounded when Iraqi shells exploded in a village near the town of Cizre.

The attack occurred as Iraqi jets and armor stepped up their assault on Kurdish rebel positions close to the frontier.

Tension in the area was high and Turkish jets patrolled the skies.

According to an unconfirmed report, an Iraqi relief force was less than two miles from the Habur Bridge frontier post seized by Kurdish guerrillas more than six weeks ago.

The Iraqis are trying to reach a 1,000-member government garrison in the town of Zakkoh, which has been under rebel siege for about a week.

Village Evacuated

The shelled Turkish village was evacuated, and the provincial governor, Ergun Gok Deniz, and military commanders flew from here by helicopter to take charge.

Fighting between lightly armed Kurdish rebels and the Baghdad regime's troops erupted on March 12 and has escalated recently.

The Kurds, led by veteran guerrilla fighter Mualla Mustafa Barzanji, have rejected government proposals for limited Kurdish autonomy in mountainous north Iraq. They are insisting on control of the oil-rich Kirkuk region.

Yesterday Iraqi jet fighters were reported to have violated Turkish air space three times during raids on rebel positions.

### Coalition Talks Begun by Rabin

JERUSALEM, April 29 (UPI) — Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin opened formal negotiations today with two parties in the outgoing coalition in efforts to weld a new government led by his Labor alignment.

The negotiations committee of the Labor alignment, the National Religious party and the independent Liberal party convened in the Labor alignment caucus room at the Knesset for their first round of negotiations.

Party sources said Mr. Rabin would try to complete the negotiations and form a new government by May 8, when the Labor group's central committee is next scheduled to meet.

In Paris, meanwhile, Mr. Mitterrand

### Mitterrand Warns of Disorder

## Giscard's Confidence Grows; Chaban Is Not Discouraged

From Wire Dispatches

BAYONNE, France, April 29.—On a rising tide of public support, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today displayed growing confidence that he will be the next president of France as he barnstormed through the Pyrenees region.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, an Independent Republican, told enthusiastic crowds greeting him at each stop that he hoped not only to win, but to win by a substantial margin, in order to build a real new majority in support of his presidency.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing set out today on the final week's campaigning for next Sunday's first round of voting in the knowledge that—barring a major surprise—the presidency rests between him and leftist candidate François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader running with Communist support.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at 43 is about 10 years younger than his major rivals for the presidency. He is using his age as a campaign asset.

He tells applauding audiences that his election will see the coming to power of the postwar generation and that France then will have the youngest head of government of any major country in the world.

In Paris, meanwhile, Mr. Mitterrand

## Japan Eases Fast Pace of Oil Diplomacy

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, April 29 (NYT)—Tokyo's frenzied Middle East diplomacy, hastily generated when the oil crisis erupted last fall, has lost its sense of urgency and lapsed into a leisurely pace.

The underlying reason for the quiet is an adequate supply of oil from the Middle East, from which Japan gets more than 80 percent of the petroleum it needs.

The high price of oil is driving already inflated prices to the sky—but the Japanese can do little about that since the prices are set by the producing countries.

Before the oil crisis, Japanese officials said, this nation did not have much of a Middle Eastern policy. Tokyo took a neutral stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict, posted a relative handful of junior diplomats in the area and had little trade outside of the import of oil.

**Marked Change**

But when the Arabs began cutting shipments of oil that is the lifeblood of Japan's industry, Japanese leaders made a marked change in this country's diplomatic posture.

The government adopted a clearly pro-Arab policy on Nov. 22 and called on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories.

In December and January, Deputy Premier Takeo Miki, International Trade Minister Yashuhiro Nakasone and a former foreign minister, Zenitaro Koiso, toured the Middle East, dropping hints or promises of economic aid that totaled, in unofficial estimates, \$2 billion to \$3 billion.

Arab dignitaries visited Tokyo and received lavish attention from politicians and the press.

By late January, however, the frenzy appeared to have spent itself and to have caused some uneasiness here.

The Japanese became aware that the immediate crisis in the volume of oil imports had passed and that a reasonable flow seemed assured.

**Other Goals**

Tokyo turned its attention to negotiations with the Chinese for an aviation agreement, bargaining with the Russians over development projects in Siberia, arguing over what to do about inflation and planning for a parliamentary election early this summer.

Japanese activity concerning the Middle East today is considerably more voluminous than it was before the crisis, but is out of the public eye and is being carried on largely by government officials and businessmen.

The major recipient of Japanese economic aid appears to be Iraq, which is becoming the big new supplier of oil to Japan. Trade Minister Nakasone promised large credits during his visit there. The terms, including interest rates, have been kept secret.

**Sadat Sees Joint Task**

CAIRO, April 29 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat has told Soviet leaders that the United States and the Soviet Union share "full responsibility" for bringing about a Middle East peace settlement, an official source said.

In a message sent to Soviet leader Brezhnev over the weekend, Mr. Sadat said he is seeking "balanced relations" between the two superpowers, and that Egypt is basing its peace on UN Security Council resolutions guaranteed by both the United States and the Soviet Union, the source said.

Mr. Sadat also responded to Mr. Brezhnev's invitation to an Egyptian-Soviet summit conference, saying there are problems in relations between the two countries and they "needed to talk things over," the source said.

But the source would not say if Mr. Sadat's low-key note attempted to set a date or a location for the talks.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Sadat

will meet Tuesday night and again Wednesday night in Alexandria.

Mr. Sadat has assailed the Russians, his primary arms suppliers for the last 18 years, and has praised the United States, with which relations had been broken since the June 1967 war.

His attacks, coupled with Mr. Kissinger's success in Egypt, have ruffled Soviet officialdom.

**GI Dies After Race On Istanbul Bridge**

ISTANBUL, April 29 (UPI) — A U.S. Marine sergeant collapsed and died after winning a race across the new bridge linking Europe and Asia over the Bosphorus yesterday, the newspaper Hurriyet said today.

It said Sgt. James Harvey, 30, of Richmond, Va., and four other marines staged the race across the five-month-old 3,523-foot-long bridge to celebrate a friend's promotion.

**Expect Tax Bill**

In addition, two companies, Exxon and Socony, say that they set aside money in the first quarter

that they feel may be needed to pay any taxes that would result if the Congress passed a bill eliminating the foreign tax credit.

Controller Monroe said Exxon

had deducted \$37 million for tax payments for the quarter because "it's pretty obvious to us that Congress is going to pass the tax bill." Socony did not say how much it had set aside for taxes.

But analysts, government offi-

cials and some oilmen said that

they may be holding back from dis-

closing their contingency reserves

or adding them to gross profits

## 'Some Die,' Others Will Go On

## An American's Visit to Rebels In Portuguese Guinea Jungle

For 14 years African rebels in the malaria-ridden jungles of Portuguese Guinea have been carrying on an armed struggle against Portuguese rule. They now claim control over nearly three-quarters of the New Jersey-sized colony they call Guineabissau; they say more than half the colony's population of 600,000 sides with them. A New York Times reporter recently visited rebel territory, crossing the colony's border from neighboring Guinea.

By Thomas Johnson

A JUNGLE CAMP, GUINEABISSAU (NYT) — The trip from Conakry to a base near the Guineabissau border took a day and a half by truck. Then, before dawn, our group—a platoon of heavily armed African party soldiers—crossed into Guineabissau in two heavily armored Soviet-made amphibious vehicles and a Soviet-made truck.

Our convoy lumbered along a narrow dirt road pocked with bomb craters and mudholes. At daybreak, we passed through the ruins of the town of Guleje, which the rebels captured from the Portuguese last May. Beyond Guleje, we entered a thick jungle where we were soon forced to abandon the vehicles.

The remainder of the 10-day tour of jungle camps, farming communities, meeting sites and fishing villages was made on foot or in dugout canoes. On 14 occasions, Portuguese jet bombers forced us to scurry for cover. Portugal has been fighting the war here with some 30,000 Portuguese troops and 13,000 blacks. The blacks were recruited by Gen. Antonio de Spinola with promises of greater autonomy for the territory, plus the payment of salaries higher than a herdsman or farmer normally can earn here. Gen. Spinola wanted to "Africanize" the war.

The African party has about 10,000 troops, equipped mainly with Soviet weapons. But the Portuguese forces have planes, and not until the rebels got Russian SAM-7 missiles about 18 months ago did they have any defense against air assaults. The rebels claim they have downed 44 Portuguese jets, helicopters and reconnaissance planes with the missiles in the last year.

In addition, the rebels—through ambuses and artillery attacks on fortified positions—appear to have restricted the Portuguese mainly to the towns and villages, and to certain roads during daylight hours only.

The rebel "towns"—such as the one where this is being written—are jungle bases. At these bases, and the back-up ones in Guinea and Senegal, the African party is said to be operating administrative units, 123 schools, 117 health centers, 16 hospitals and 17 trading centers, or "people's stores" consisting usually of a series of huts.

The stores are the mainstay of the economy in the rebel-held areas. People bring rice, kola nuts, palm oil, peanuts, honey, crocodile skins and fresh and salt fish. In exchange they get cloth, soap, sugar, shoes, knives and other necessities, mostly brought from outside Guineabissau by the African party.

One of the highlights of my trip

was a meeting of officials of the African government at a site not far from the Portuguese town of Catio. About 60 men and women came to the meeting by foot—some traveling for several days.

Mrs. Carmen Pereira, a member of the party's executive committee and the party's highest-ranking woman, conducted a "town hall" session beneath a canopy of hardwood trees. "To avoid confusion," she called for debate on the proposals for a federation of African territories with Portugal, as outlined in Gen. Spinola's book, "Portugal and the Future."

Three times during the two-day meeting the participants scurried into trenches at the approach of bombers. Their reaction to the bombings seemed a time-hardened combination of fear and derision.

"This is the way of our struggle. Some of us die. Those who live will continue the fight," said one soldier.

There were frequent variations on that theme. The commander of the African Army, Joaquim Baro, who had been an officer in the Portuguese Army before joining the rebels 10 years ago, said of the Africans in the Portuguese forces:

"They are fighting for money. Their heart is not in what they do. We fight for our land, our people and our children."

## Nixon's Offer To Tell It All

(Continued from Page 1)

inquiry, "the rough as well as the smooth."

"If there should be any disagreement as to whether deleted material is relevant, I will meet with them personally to resolve the differences," Mr. Nixon said.

The House committee issued a subpoena for tape recordings of 42 White House conversations with Mr. Nixon's response due by 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Rep. Rodino had said earlier today that his committee would "accept no less than the material specified," the tapes themselves, in response to the subpoena.

Another committee member, Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., said any procedure for screening the tapes that would leave the committee without the actual tapes in its possession afterward would be "totally unacceptable."

Looking into the television camera, Mr. Nixon told the nation he would "go forward to the best of my ability for the work you elected me to do."

Most members of the cabinet met at the White House shortly before Mr. Nixon's address. A spokesman said they did not see the President. It was understood they were briefed on the speech by staff chief Alexander Haig Jr. Vice-President Ford was among those present.

Earlier, Republican congressional leaders were summoned to the White House, but again they did not meet with the President. They were Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Sen. Robert Griffin of Michigan and Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona.

## Oil Firms Cut Profit Figures Through 'Contingency' Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

is fear of public reaction to the size of the profits.

However, a spokesman for Exxon, Art Lamb, said that the company did not disclose the amount of its contingency fund "because we didn't want to give the Mideast nations an idea as to what we were estimating as our expected costs" when agreement was reached on how much the firm owed for this year.

But a Middle East specialist for Texaco said:

"The Arabs know what our estimated prices are."

A spokesman for Mobil said that the company "did not specify its reserves because much of the crude which we might owe payment on has already been sold."

"It could be improper to report profit on sales which did not comprehend this additional payment," he said.

Mr. Monroe said Exxon decided to deduct the unstated amount because "to not recognize the cost resulting from a change in the participation levels would grossly overstate our earnings and would be misleading to the public."

Fred Deering, vice-president of finance for Gulf Oil, said he did not consider the estimate in increased costs a contingency reserve. "It's more just an estimate



## Republicans Favor New Way Of Nominating Vice-President

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI).—Strong Republican sentiment for changing the way in which the GOP chooses its vice-presidential nominee became apparent at a meeting of the party's reform committee.

A subcommittee assigned to sift through the reform proposals was presented with a variety of recommendations, all of them intended to provide more careful attention to the selection of a vice-presidential candidate.

While the proposals conflicted, there was substantial agreement among Republican officials Saturday that the present system must be changed. Vice-President Ford, who is known to favor reform of the present system, sent word to the committee that he soon will submit a recommendation of his own.

Impetus for changing the selection process results from the

vice-presidential nominations in 1972 of Democrat Thomas Eagleton and Republican Spiro Agnew.

Stephen Hess, a former White House official now with the Brookings Institution, remarked that the two parties without their knowledge had nominated "one candidate who had a history of serious mental illness and another who turned out to be a criminal."

The subcommittee appeared to respond favorably to Mr. Hess's own proposal for reform, which calls for the Republican National Committee to convene within a few weeks of the national convention and choose the vice-presidential nominee.

To insure that the vice-presidential nominee would not be "out of phase with the president," the national committee would be required to make its choice from a list of three to five names submitted by the presidential nominees.

An almost identical written proposal was made by Rep. Charles Wiggins of California, one of the ranking Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee.

### Potential Skeletons'

Rep. Wiggins said that the delay in making the selection would permit the uncovering of any "potential skeletons lurking in the closet" of any nominee. He said another result would be that the "esteem and prestige associated with the vice-presidency" would be enhanced because of the additional public focus on the nomination.

Another proposal for reform was made by Rep. Marvin Esch of Michigan, who said that each GOP presidential candidate should be required to list from one to six potential vice-presidential nominees at least two weeks before the start of the national convention. Once nominated the presidential candidate could either make his own recommendation for a nominee or leave the choice to the convention.

In any case, a 48-hour period would intervene between the presidential and vice-presidential nominations, similar to the reform proposal made in the Democratic party by a commission headed by Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

The four-day official visit to Tehran is the first by an Indian prime minister since Mrs. Gandhi's late father, Jawaharlal Nehru, came here 15 years ago. That visit reportedly went badly and until recently relations between India and Iran have been chilly.

In the last six months, however, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has made clear his intentions to help India face its economic crisis—a large part caused by the spectacular rise in Iranian and West oil prices.

Two months ago the shah offered to increase crude oil supplies to India with intensive credit facilities, to provide \$300 million for a new iron ore plant and to accept Indian iron ore and aluminum in payment for part of the oil.

Within a couple of weeks Iran reduced its monthly oil supply to the Indian-Iranian refinery at Madras, in southern India, by 20,000 tons.

His government quickly persuaded Mrs. Gandhi to make a "reciprocal" visit to Tehran—in return for the shah's trip to New Delhi five years ago—to put finishing touches to the arrangements.

Critics of Mr. Steffel's decision said it would cause the loss of "thousands of lives."

Dr. Paul Carlson, head of pharmacogenetics at the Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's medical center here and director of the malaria project, said the order would "seriously imperil" the development of the world's first malaria vaccine and of a new drug to treat malaria.

He said that the anti-malaria drug and one type of vaccine were being tested on Stateless Indians, and that another type of vaccine was being tested on monkeys. He said mass distribution of the drugs could begin in two to five years.

### Priests vs. Bishops

ROME, April 29 (AP).—Priests slipped mass and worshippers walked out of churches in several cities yesterday in a spreading protest against bishops who want Italy's three-year-old divorce law repealed. A national referendum on the law will be held May 12-13.



STATE VISIT—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi being greeted by Shah of Iran in Tehran yesterday.

## Belgians, Dutch Fix Frontier. 130 Years Late

TURNOOUT, Belgium, April 29 (UPI).—The frontier between Belgium and the Netherlands has finally been fixed—130 years after the border treaty was signed.

A tiny area around Steene-Nassau, 13 miles north of here, was left out of a border treaty signed in Maastricht in 1843 but, after long negotiation, the frontier was formally settled at a meeting between Dutch and Belgian officials in Turnhout last week.

## Surgeon Cleared Of Malpractice On Heart Device

NEW ORLEANS, April 29 (AP).—A federal appeals court has upheld a verdict clearing heart transplant pioneer Dr. Denton Cooley in a malpractice suit in the death of the first man to receive a mechanical heart.

Shirley Karp, the widow of the man, had sued on 11 counts—including lack of consent, fraud and negligence.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Friday upheld a Texas federal judge's directed verdict that Dr. Cooley had taken sufficient precautions.

Haskell Karp, 47, went to St. Luke's Episcopalian Hospital in Houston in 1969, after suffering a major heart attack in 1959 and four other heart attacks during the next decade.

Mr. Karp first rejected the idea of a heart transplant. When he decided to go ahead, no donor was available, Dr. Cooley testified.

On April 4, 1969, Dr. Cooley tried a difficult open-heart operation called a wedge resection.

"We tried the wedge procedure and it failed," he testified. "He ostensibly died on the operating table, so we proceeded with the alternate."

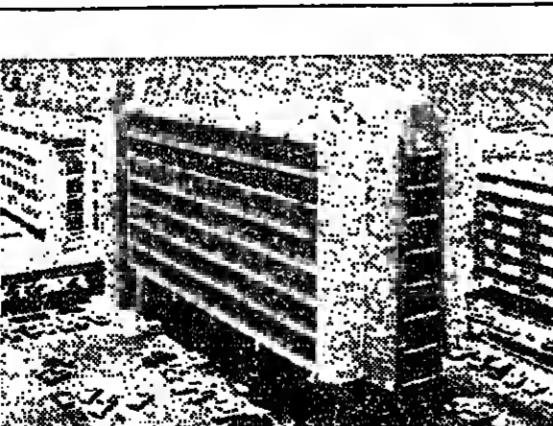
The alternate was a mechanical heart, which had been used or tested on a human. It kept Mr. Karp alive for approximately 64 hours. A donor heart then became available, and the transplant was performed. Mr. Karp died about 32 hours later.

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### Priests vs. Bishops

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## Indian Party Warned Over 'Grave Crisis'

### Congress Body Issues 1,500-Word Stand

NEW DELHI, April 29 (NYT).—The policy-making body of the ruling Congress party warned yesterday that a "grave economic situation" was being turned into a "grave political one" and appealed to party workers "to close their ranks and stand behind their leader."

In a 1,500-word resolution on the political situation, the 21-member caucus blamed "right reaction, fascist elements and vested interests" for the current crisis. The resolution came at the end of a two-day private meeting of the group, a session which produced bitter criticism of the party leadership by younger members.

They reportedly accused the leadership of constantly "trying to find scapegoats" for its own failures.

### Blink Criticism

Three young members are said to have told their leaders bluntly that they were responsible for the prevailing atmosphere in India, and that the resolution did not give an accurate assessment of the situation.

Kartik Oraon, a member from the state of Bihar, which is in turmoil because of mass agitation against the Congress party government there, said that if he took the resolution home, he would "surely be beaten up."

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left for a state visit to Iraq yesterday and was present only at Saturday's session. However, cabinet ministers and key party members were there yesterday to hear the criticism.

The party leaders, in an attempt to calm the anger of the critics, promised to review their economic policies to find out what was wrong. A 12-member committee, including youth leaders and senior cabinet members, was appointed to conduct the review.

Charanjit Yadav, the party secretary, told newsmen that there was to be no "backsliding" on the party's commitment to "democratic socialism." However, he added that the meeting had agreed the time had come for the party to have a fresh look at the basic policies in the economic, industrial and agricultural fields.

Some political observers here interpreted this as an indication of Mrs. Gandhi's eagerness to reverse impractical economic decisions that had been reached because of pressure by the Communist lobby within the party.

### Obituaries

## Lord Robertson, Commanded U.K. Occupation in Germany

LONDON, April 29 (NYT).—Lord Robertson, 77, who as Gen. Sir Brian Robertson was military governor and commander in chief of the British zone of occupied Germany, died today at his home in Gloucestershire.

Lord Robertson, who was made a baron in 1961, had served in the Middle East from 1941 to 1943, and in the last two years of World War II was chief administrative officer to the commander in chief in Italy, the late Field Marshal Earl Alexander.

After the fall of Germany, Lord Robertson became deputy to Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery there. In 1946, he was appointed military governor and commander in chief of the British zone of Germany, then administered by the four victorious Allies, the United States, France, the Soviet Union and Britain.

He was elected in 1938 under unusual circumstances. The Democratic party's nominee died 12 days before the general election and the district Democratic congressional committee selected Mr. Durham to take his place. There was no Republican opposition.

Mr. Durham was then elected to 10 more consecutive terms. He was twice chairman of the joint Atomic Energy Committee.

### Dr. Karl F. Meyer

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 (UPI).—Dr. Karl F. Meyer, 89, a pioneer in biomedical research and a leading force behind California's tough canning regulations, today at Duke University Medical Center, where he had been hospitalized since March 10, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Durham, a Democrat from Chapel Hill, N.C., represented the old 6th Congressional district of Orange, Durham, Alamance and Guilford counties.

He was elected in 1938 under unusual circumstances. The Democratic party's nominee died 12 days before the general election and the district Democratic congressional committee selected Mr. Durham to take his place. There was no Republican opposition.

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### Edward N. Anderson

LARGO, Md., April 29 (AP).—Edward N. Anderson, 73, former head football coach at Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass., and a member of the Football Hall of Fame, died Friday.

Miklos Nagy

BUDAPEST, April 29 (AP).—Hungarian Minister of Culture Miklos Nagy, 42, died today of an unspecified prolonged illness "amid tragic circumstances," the Hungarian news agency, MTI, reported.

The general was the son of a Hungarian government minister in three days. Early Saturday, Gyorgy Csatnadi, 60, minister of transports and posts, died of a heart attack.

### Carl T. Durnam

DURHAM, N.C., April 29 (AP).—Former Rep. Carl T. Durnam, 81, who served in Congress for 22 years before retiring in 1961, died Saturday.

### Cosmos-649 Up

MOSCOW, April 29 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-649 today, Tass said.

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Energy Agency Bill  
WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI).—The House passed comprehensive legislation today to cover energy issues created by President Nixon, now headed by John S. Delli, into a statutory Energy Administration.



Landslide (arrow) blocking Mantaro River in Peru and forming a 15-mile-long lake



Bridge at Panacusi in the Peruvian Andes covered by the slide-dammed Mantaro River

## Pongos, Fishheads, Pigeons All in Same Boat in Canada

By Charles Hillinger

ESQUIMALT, B. C., April 29. The army has taken over the navy in Canada, or at least it seems like it.

Generals and colonels are in command of ships, seamen and petty officers no longer sail the seas; privates man the brooms and swab the decks, corporals and sergeants are radarmen, quartermasters and gunner's mates.

No more bearded sailors or daily tot (half pint) of rum ration at sea. In fact, the Royal Canadian Navy no longer exists.

Neither does the Royal Canadian Air Force. They have been integrated into a single service—the Canadian Armed Forces with one set of ranks and a common green uniform for all.

When a young man joins the military in Canada, there is no telling where he is apt to end up—a ship, in an airplane, in the infantry. And the assignment is subject to sudden change—as often happens in any military outfit—only he may go from land to sea to air.

From Tank to Ship

An executive officer on a ship tied up here had spent the previous eight years as a tank commander.

### Many Are Upset

Many navy diehards are upset about the integrated forces. And so are army men and RCAF veterans.

"It's tough for old-line navy officers and men to go along with their new army-type designations," said Maj. Vic Keating, director of information services for the Esquimalt base.

Maj. Keating, 45, was based at air force installations until two years ago. He was a "pigeon" (airman). Now he is a fish-head.

"The navy guys screamed their heads off about changing their ranks and rates to army designations," Maj. Keating said.

"They insisted they would be laughed at by other navy men during visits to foreign ports," he said. "Concessions have been made, at least, for the time being, to let them call themselves by their traditional ranks and rates while visiting foreign ports or at sea. But that gets pretty confusing, too. Many of the sailors aboard ship—both officers and enlisted men—are ex-soldiers and RCAF personnel."

Police Sunday mobilized a vast sweep through northern Italy after receiving a rightist message threatening dynamite attacks against railroads and political parties.

Police said that an anonymous tip Friday evening led them to a note in a Milan telephone booth saying that the National Vanguard—a rightist extremist group—would take responsibility for attacks against political party headquarters in Milan and rail lines "during the next 24 hours."

## Saigon Says Reds Attack With Tanks

### One of Five Reported Destroyed in Delta

SAIGON, April 29 (AP)—North Vietnamese tanks last night made their first appearance in the Mekong Delta, the South Vietnamese military command re-

sulted that the North Vietnamese used five light amphibious tanks in an attack on the Long Xanh outpost, on the Cambodian border, 55 miles southwest of Saigon.

A communiqué said that government troops and armored vehicles were rushed to the post and that South Vietnamese artillery knocked out one of the tanks.

The communiqué said initial reports indicated that two government soldiers were killed and 12 wounded. Communist casualties were not announced.

A Saigon military spokesman said that the post was manned by about 100 militiamen. He said the battle lasted about an hour, and that the North Vietnamese withdrew into Cambodia after the government reinforcements moved in. Government forces did not pursue the invaders across the border or fire into Cambodia.

The South Vietnamese command also reported that Viet Cong gunners shelled Tuyet Binh and Mo So, both south of Long Xanh, killing six civilians and wounding eight.

#### Offensive Started

The spokesman said that with this attack "in the delta, the Communists' general offensive has really started." But he said it is at a lower tempo and ferocity than the general offensive in the spring and summer of 1972, the biggest drive that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong waged during the war.

He said that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are having difficulty moving supplies and are concentrating their attacks on border areas closest to their bases in Cambodia and Laos.

In Cambodia, military sources reported that government troops withdrew from Sala Lek Pram, 35 miles north of Phnom Penh, and parts of the town may have been destroyed by Khmer Rouge insurgents.

Gen. Deng Layom, the government's area commander, said that the troops pulled out to forge a large defensive zone with other government forces from Long Xanh about four miles south of Sala Lek Pram.

With the fall of Oudong March 18 and the forced retreat to Longvek of the relief force the government sent up the Tonle Sap River from Phnom Penh, Longvek is now the only government position on a 40-mile stretch of Highway 5.

## China Boosts New Chief of Khmer Rouge

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—A Khmer Rouge rebel leader who is created by Peking with all the deference due a chief of state is rising to a position of power in the jungles of Cambodia.

He is Khieu Samphan, 44, a lean, French-educated Marxist, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian leader now in exile in China, once had him marked for execution because of his Communist activities.

Mr. Samphan has an array of titles: member of the Politburo of the Khmer (Cambodian) Communist party, acting premier, defense minister and chief of staff of the Khmer "Liberation armed forces."

His movement is estimated by U.S. experts to be costing Peking at least \$500 million a year in arms, supplies and a government complete with ministers.

Mr. Samphan has been equipped with a Chinese jet airliner and is currently visiting Albania, Algeria and Romania with two associates.

American officials said it was possible that at some later date Mr. Samphan might be the man who would negotiate a settlement of the Cambodian war with the Lon Nol government.

But at the present time Chinese Communist leaders appear to be signaling to all concerned persons that there is someone else besides Prince Sihanouk who works for the Communist areas of Cambodia.

There was a Communist uprising in Battambang Province of Cambodia in 1967. After it was put down, Prince Sihanouk declared: "I had 1,000 Khmer Rouge killed and never lost a single sleep."

Mr. Samphan and two associates, Hu Ni and Hou Yuon, disappeared after the uprising. When they reappeared in the Khmer Rouge movement after Prince Sihanouk was deposed in March 1970, they became known as "the three ghosts."

### Pole Defects in Hamburg

HAMBURG, April 29 (UPI)—A Polish tourist left the Polish cruise ship Stefan Batory during a stop in Hamburg last weekend and asked West German authorities for political asylum. Police said today, in January, 64 Polish tourists refused to return to the Stefan Batory during a stop in Hamburg.

## U.S. Unit to Study Steps to Repair Herbicide Damage in South Vietnam

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI)—The Defense Department next month will convene a committee from eight government agencies to study what steps the United States can take to help South Vietnam cope with the ecological damage caused by the American use of herbicides during the Vietnam war.

The formation of this committee is the first direct U.S. government response to a report to Congress in February by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences.

The committee said that the extensive use of herbicides by the United States between 1962 and 1971 had caused "extensive and

serious" damage to the inland forests of South Vietnam and had destroyed 38 percent of the mangrove forests in the Mekong Delta region.

At the same time, the committee found no evidence that the herbicides, which were basically the same as those used for agricultural purposes in the United States, had caused long-term damage to the fertility of the South Vietnamese soil.

Before its publication, the report was the subject of considerable controversy in the National Academy of Sciences, with two members of the committee protesting that the damage to the inland forests was being underestimated.

Since publication the committee has continued with Dr. Anton Lang of Michigan State University, the chairman of the committee, accusing some unidentified members of the academy of having leaked an incomplete, slanted and erroneous summary of the report to The New York Times. An article on a summary of the report was published in The Times on Feb. 22 (HT, Feb. 23-24).

The report has meanwhile become caught up in the political controversy over whether the United States should renounce the military use of herbicides.

To some members of Congress, including Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., and Rep. Wayne Owens,

D-Utan, the report supports their contention that the United States should interpret the 1972 Geneva convention on chemical warfare to ban the use of herbicides. The administration has thus far refused to accept this in submitting the Geneva convention, which has never been ratified by the United States, to the Senate for approval.

The Defense Department, the principal opponent within the administration of a ban on the military use of herbicides, reached the following "general conclusion" on the report:

"Some damage has resulted from the military use of herbicides in Vietnam. However, most of the allegations of massive

permanent ecological and psychological damage are unfounded. It should also be remembered that herbicides were used to assist American and allied forces in a combat situation, not to collect scientific data."

The academy report contains a number of what Dr. Lang has described as "strong recommendations." To study what action to take, the department has decided to convene a committee from the Defense, State, Health, Education and Welfare, Agriculture, the National Science Foundation, the Agency for International Development and the Environmental Protection Agency.

One of the committee's principal recommendations was that the United States provide financial and technical support to a Vietnamese effort to cope with the consequences of herbicide use.

On a more technical level, the academy committee also urged a number of intensive studies to determine the extent of ecological damage in several areas.

**Svoboda Not Improved**

PRAGUE, April 29 (AP)—Prague's fate seems to have improved slightly today, but the condition of President Ludvik Svoboda, 79, continued to be serious. The Czechoslovak press agency CTK announced

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Page 6—Tuesday, April 30, 1974 \*

## Two Realities

Essentially, the acquittal of two former cabinet members—John Mitchell and Maurice Stans—of charges of illegal actions revolving about a campaign contribution by Robert Vesco was the reaction of one jury to one case among the many that have been lumped together as the Watergate mess. Legally and logically it need have no relationship with any of the other allegations, the other actual or potential indictments, of these defendants or anyone else, including the President of the United States.

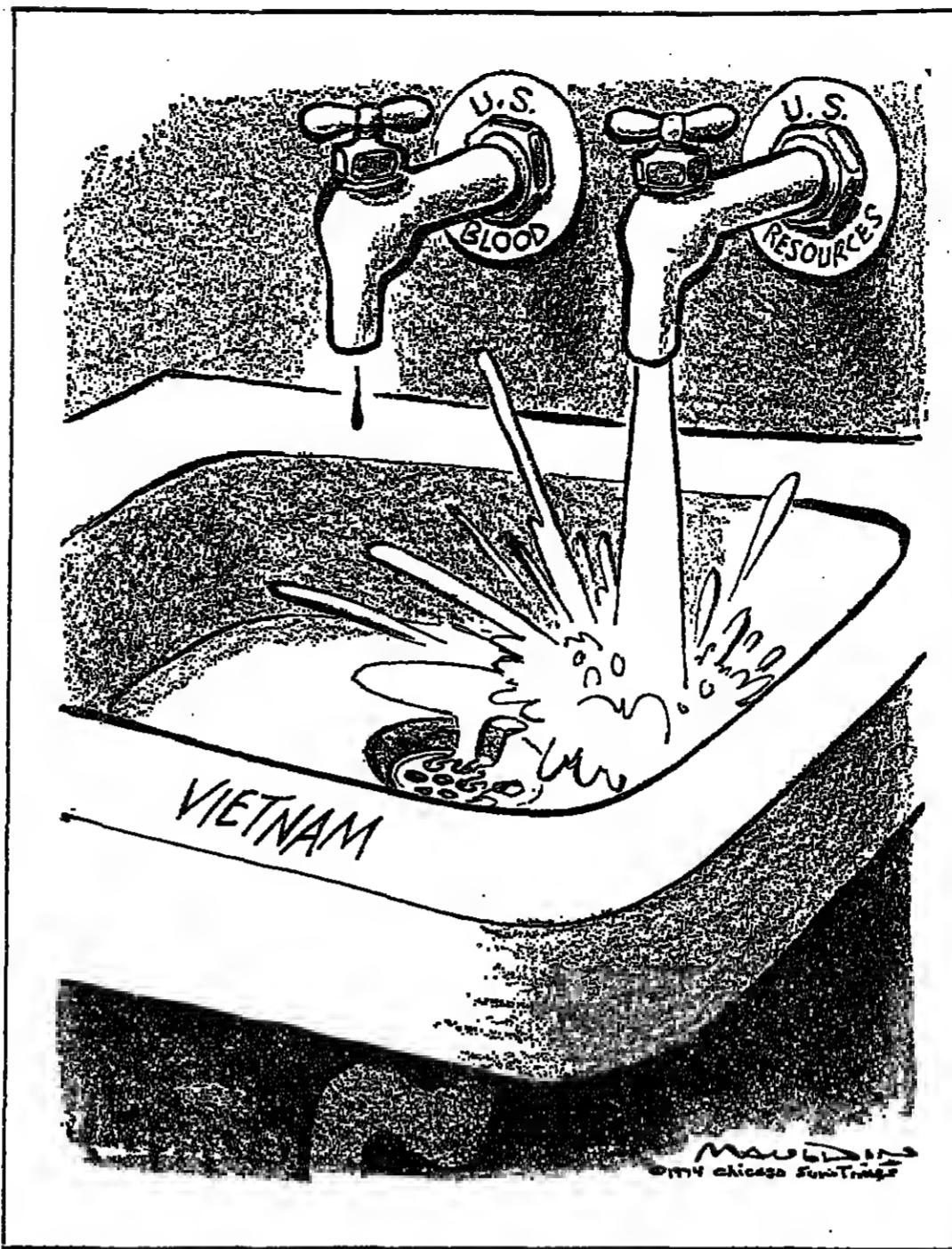
But this Mitchell-Stans case, which was conducted fairly, soberly and at length, and debated by the jury in the same context, illustrates one of the most delicate and difficult distinctions lying at the heart of Watergate: the distinction between political reality and juridical reality.

Political reality, in this instance, is the reasonable assumptions that the public, the electorate, can, and indeed must, make on the basis of the undisputed facts about the Vesco contribution to a political campaign, and the circumstances under which it was given. The juridical reality, tested at length in full court, is whether guilt of specific criminal offenses was proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The juridical reality is now fixed, by a jury which found for the defendants; the political reality—the conclusions to be drawn from the way in which funds were raised, and spent, on behalf of Mr. Nixon's candidacy in 1972—can be expressed at the polls or by Congress in drafting new legislation about campaign funds.

The distinction between the two realities is not merely academic. Although it is often obscured in public discussion, although one may sometimes seem to cancel out the other—as when charges are made that may affect legal proceedings, or when such charges do not stand up under the rules of evidence as applied in court—the difference between an individual's responsibility to the public interest and his culpability or innocence under the law is a valid one. Yet both are of equal importance to the community.

It is this last which justifies publicity about allegations of official wrongdoing, even though the wrongs may not be proved at law, may not be criminal offenses, or even may not stand objective critical analysis. The common importance of the two realities also requires that such allegations be made with full appreciation of their possible effect upon the course of the law, and that the latter be conducted with every lawful protection for the rights of the defendants.

But what of that point where the two realities seem to converge—impeachment proceedings? They are conducted by legislative bodies acutely sensitive to political reality, in a realm where juridical reality is vague, and lacking in clear-cut precedents. There has been impatience with Congress, both by those who want impeachment to proceed faster, and those who question the grounds for it. But the House does seem to be moving, in that ambiguous yet accurate legal phrase, with all deliberate speed. And, if it is to keep the two realities from collision, that is the proper way.



## Taxing the Oil Profits

The tide of U.S. oil company profits continues to rise. A study by the First National City Bank of New York indicates that the major companies' profits in the first quarter of this year are running a fat 72 percent higher than in the same period a year ago. The reason is simple enough. The governments of oil-exporting countries decided to raise prices last year and the U.S. government had no choice but to follow them. Keep it in mind that all oil prices are set, directly or indirectly, by governments. American oil now sells for prices from \$3.25 to \$10 a barrel pumped from the same wells, by the same companies, that were producing it profitably a year ago at \$3.50 a barrel.

Does the U.S. government have an urgent duty to correct this vast enrichment of the oil companies? You bet it has. The obvious first step is to tax the oil industry at the same rate as other industries. It would be unconscionable for the President and Congress to let the consumer bear the whole brunt of the new high-price policy and let the whole benefit go to the companies. The companies argue that they need these profits as incentive to expand. The reply is that the price of oil—which has more than doubled since last April—is incentive enough. Other American manufacturing companies find it possible to flourish and expand even while paying taxes at the normal corporate rate. No doubt the oil industry can do it as well, once it gets used to the idea.

But, most of the companies then argue, they need these highly unusual profits to enable them to develop very expensive energy sources for the future. Here we come to the heart of the argument over taxes. There is a common misconception that people who believe in free enterprise and competition ought to defend the depletion allowance. To the contrary, people who believe in fair competition in the market place have very good reason to protest the oil tax loopholes. The famous depletion allowance means that a company pays no taxes on part of the money that it makes from oil production. It then has that tax-free money to use in competing against other companies for domination of other industries and other markets. Prof. Gerard Brannon of Georgetown University, one of the country's best-informed commentators on the effects of the petroleum tax laws, makes this point in a recent paper: "If oil companies can go on paying less tax than other companies, they can pay for all the expansion and let fewer new companies into the energy business. They can go on buying up coal companies and shale properties."

\* \* \*

There are a good many people in the oil industry who are aware of the unfairness of the present laws and are willing to abandon them. One company, Atlantic Richfield, has called publicly for abolition of the depletion allowance and has no doubts about its ability to prosper under normal taxation. Unfortunately, most of the industry is still determined to hang onto every advantage that the present law allows.

To the Unary  
To the unary observer, all this is vulnerable to finding a solution. The Egyptian regime, in its post-October war mood, may successfully negotiate with the Israelis over the return of Sinai and the sensitive area known as Sharm el-Sheikh. Even the Golan Heights, the Israelis will finally define their notion of "secure borders," and the Palestinians will seek to establish a separate state on the West Bank and Gaza (remnants of 1947 Palestine) and compensation or repatriation for the refugees—a significant departure from their former political platform of a secular state in the whole of Palestine for both Israelis and Palestinians.

But the oil tax laws also run directly opposite to federal energy policy, which is now aimed toward less reliance on oil and greater use of other energy sources. Prof. Brannon observes that the depletion allowance gives a net tax benefit of \$1.25 for a barrel of crude oil selling at \$7 compared with a tax benefit of only 10 cents for a barrel of oil manufactured from coal. It offers no tax benefit at all for solar energy, or for conservation.

The House Ways and Means Committee is now completing work on a bill that would slowly phase out the depletion allowance and, at least, limit the foreign tax credit. The bill is a moderate one. The industry evidently intends to attack it vehemently. But it is Congress' best and most realistic attempt to recover for the public some substantial part of the huge burden that soaring oil prices have imposed on the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 30, 1899

LONDON—Miss Della Rogers, the well-known American singer, is at present making a most successful tour in Germany and is expected here next month if the arrangements can be worked out. The chances of this are good. Miss Rogers has already appeared in the Stadt Theater of Elberfeld in Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah," and in Verdi's "Aida" in the Stadt Theater in Cologne.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 30, 1924

NEW YORK—Miss George H. Babe Ruth, the Bombo, champion willow-wielder and King of all Swatdom. That's a lengthy introduction for any man, but Yankee fans are making it even longer today as the Babe performed as a King should yesterday when he hit two home runs, driving in five runs, and helped the Yankees to subdue the Philadelphia Athletics by a score of 11 to 6. It promises to be an interesting season.

### Carry the Seeds

Apart from the fact that this kind of settlement will carry the seeds within it for further conflict (not unlike the seeds that were planted for the Vietnamese after their Geneva conference in

BOSTON—How much longer it seems. It is just a year since the speech that President Nixon hoped would still the tremors of Watergate but that in fact marked the beginning of the earthquake: his broadcast address of April 30, 1973.

That was the speech announcing, among other things, the resignations of H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman—"two of the finest public servants it has been my privilege to know." The text repays a backward glance now.

"We must maintain the integrity of the White House," Nixon said. "And that integrity must be real, not transparent. There can be no whitewash at the White House."

Suppose that Nixon had genuinely decided to tell the truth a year ago; the whole truth about bbugaries and wiretapping and misuse of federal agencies and buying of government favors. It would have been unpleasant, but I think he would have won credit for candor—and survived, his election mandate substantially intact.

### No Candor

But candor was not in him.

The intensity and deviousness of his resistance to disclosure were fully measured in the White House maneuvers against Cox.

That story has now been told in remarkable detail by Aaron Latham in *New York Magazine*. His article makes clear that the President and his aides were ready to use any device to be rid of the meddlesome prosecutor.

The image that sticks is of Gen. Alexander Haig, the White House chief of staff, repeatedly telling Attorney General Richardson to avoid rocking the boat during the Middle East war.

### Irony

There is much irony in reading that speech today. But we should do more than smile as we perceive how time has exposed the shameless cynicism of its promises. We should understand that its velvet words of cooperation and action enclosed a determined strategy of obstruction and delay—a strategy unchanged from then till now.

Nixon said he was "determined that we should get to the bottom of the matter and that the truth should be fully brought out no matter who was involved." He praised the activities of the Watergate grand jury and "a courageous Judge, John Sirica," and said it was "essential that we

let the judicial process go forward."

Those were the words. What else says in an interview will be "the totality of the President's knowledge and actions."

When the courts upheld the grand jury subpoenas for documents and tapes announced that he would not obey but would have Sen. John Stennis verify an edited version.

When he was compelled to appoint a new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, he resisted or simply did not answer the prosecutor's requests for evidence.

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### No Secret

If Nixon wanted to have the impeachment issue decided promptly, he would naturally have produced the evidence requested by the House Judiciary Committee at once. If he had confidence in his innocence he would have produced it all. For his talk of limiting disclosure to what he considers "relevant" is inside out: if he produced it all, and there was nothing to incriminate him, that would be a highly relevant

fact. But proof of innocence can never be inferred from a less-than-complete disclosure.

Of course there is really no secret in what Nixon and his lawyers are about. They have sought from the start of the impeachment process to limit the evidence. It will doubtless be their aim now to argue for another month or two about the degree of compliance with the committee's subpoenas.

Twist, deceive, evade, defy, provoke, divide. Those are the tactics. No one could underestimate the difficulty that the House Judiciary Committee faces in dealing with them. The jury's verdict in the Mitchell-Stans trial, and the fortuitous timing of that relatively weak case, will make things easier.

The committee is a diverse group of people, not born for heroism, but so far it has done its job despite difficult conditions. There is reason to hope that it will continue to resist the tide of diversions and press on to judgment.

**Bernard Levin**

**From London:**

'Darling, what on earth are you doing with that meat cleaver?' 'I'm about to hit you on the head with it, daddy.'

Who now will be bold as to say that Prof. Renier was wrong? Who will maintain that a people who regard their children and, indeed, their pets as a favorite pastime, the parents have been as what is more, better to do with them than think about, and members in good standing of the human race?

### Romantic Idea

It is not, of course, that the English do not love their children, for they do, and I am sure that the boxing-child of Wolverhampton and the football-child of London are as warmly cherished by their parents as any other children in the land. What is wrong with the parents in these instances is, of course, what is wrong with the English as a people: They lack imagination. This lack has been the strength of this country, as well as the weakness, for centuries: Britain has won wars again and again, for instance, only because having no chance at all of victory, it has lacked the imagination to realize this, and it has gone on to win. It is a comforting phenomenon that it has done its drawbacks.

But stay. I have had an idea, so romantic that you can tell immediately that my own forebears arrived in this country many centuries after the Anglo-Saxons. Suppose, in the fullness of time, the football-boy, Holmes, and the boxing-girl, Brown, should meet? And suppose they should fall in love? And get married? Back to the preacher, with the traditional questions, and the traditional answers:

"Do you, Maria Sullivan Corlett Fitzsimmons Jeffries Hart Burns Johnson Willard Dempsey Turney Schmelting Sharkey Carnera Baer Bradock Louis Charles Walcott Marciano Patterson Johnson Liston Clay Frazer Foreman. 'My wife and I,' said Mr. Brown, 'are just daff about boxing.' Yes, Mr. Brown, we had noticed.

But there is one other thing. I said that the infant Brown had been given 25 forenames, and a careful count of that list of world heavyweight boxing champions reveals that it contains only 25 names. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, good thoughtful people that they evidently are, realized that their child might like, in addition to a roll call of bruisers, a rather more conventional name. So the list is proudly headed by the name in question. The name in question is Maria. Yes, the Browns' child is a girl.

"I do."

"Do you, Spencer Anthony Bryan Brown Harry Alan Ketcham Dennis Possee Barry Derez Gordon Doug Zammon Michele Billy Willie Steven George David take this woman to be your lawfully wedded husband?"

"I do."

"Well, no doubt it is too good to be true and it won't happen. But if it does, I will tell you one thing. Their first-born, if a boy, will be called John, and, if a girl, Jane. And nothing else."

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.*

## One Year After Nixon's Speech on Watergate

By Anthony Lewis

Judiciary Committee's request for tapes and documents, the White House promises to produce evidence or what one unnamed aide says in an interview will be "the totality of the President's knowledge and actions."

That same anonymous voice, which sounds very much like Gen. Haig's, warns against letting the Democrats "drag it out through the summer . . . it would be a tragedy," he said, "and would involve the full array of our relations with the Europeans, Soviets and other leaders."

Twist, deceive, evade, defy, provoke, divide. Those are the tactics. No one could underestimate the difficulty that the House Judiciary Committee faces in dealing with them. The jury's verdict in the Mitchell-Stans trial, and the fortuitous timing of that relatively weak case, will make things easier.

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## FRANCE

Running for First Lady—  
Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 29 (IHT)—For the first time, French presidential candidates are waging American-style campaigns, enrolling wives, children, dogs, cats and, in the case of François Mitterrand, even a donkey, to project their life styles. The discreet charm of the bourgeoisie, where French wives traditionally stayed in the background, is no more.

This is the first of three portraits of the women most likely to become the first lady of France—Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mrs. François Mitterrand and Mrs. Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing looks frail sitting under a giant poster of her husband. But as she speaks, there is no mistaking the quiet strength beneath the polite manner.

She is only candidate's wife to have an office in her husband's headquarters, 68 Rue de la Bienfaisance. A small office, with a black desk and a vase of forget-me-nots.

"Somebody from Rungis sent us a whole case this morning after hearing my husband say that he liked them."

A tremendous bustle surrounds Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing, who, in contrast, appears cool, almost remote. There is also a strong Kennedy accent, life-sized posters with youngsters (including two of the Giscard d'Estangs' children) in campaign T-shirts; and attractive, energetic women, from the finest families, in the reception hall. Among them, Mrs. Michel d'Ornano, wife of the Deauville mayor, and Mrs. Jean-Louis Scherzer, who has left her husband's fashion house to help with the campaign. Valérie-Anne, 26, and the oldest Giscard d'Estang child, wears pants and polo shirt, but even so, she curiously when she meets someone for the first time.

## Devout Catholics

The Giscard d'Estangs have three other children: Jacinte, 14, Henri, 17, and Louis, 15. All attended private religious schools. The family is devoutly Catholic.

## British Dancers Tackle New Roles

By Oleg Kertensky

## Ballet in London

LONDON, April 29 (IHT)—Apart from raising money for charity, gala ballet performances can serve two different purposes. They can introduce foreign dancers whom British audiences do not normally have the pleasure of seeing, especially now that the Royal Ballet so rarely invites guest artists. And they can provide resident dancers with the chance to try out new roles. Last night's three-hour gala at the London Palladium, in aid of One Parent Families (or what used to be called unmarried mothers), achieved both aims.

Various members of the Royal Ballet took virtuoso parts which they have not yet been allotted with their own company: Laura Connor showed great style, and assurance leading a pas de six from "Laurensia" and in an extract from "Napoli" which happily included the rousing tarantella, never previously staged by the Royal Ballet. Two male members of the corps-de-ballet,

## Arts Agenda

The 17th International Days of Ingelheim—on the Rhine near Mainz—are devoted this year to the commemoration of the 1200th anniversary of Charlemagne's arrival in the area, where he built one of his largest palaces. Among the variety of exhibitions and other events, which continue to June 3, the major show is "Charlemagne and His Century," an exhibition mounted in the Villa Seehausen and the Seehauschen of historical and artistic objects relating to Carolingian times. Among the theatrical and musical events will be performances on May 26 and 28 of "Tosca," an opera by Agostino Steffani—a contemporary of Handel—with a story drawn from the Carolina era.

It was perhaps a little hard on Jon Benoit, the American-born star of Ballet Rambert, that his pop solo, arranged by Hans Van Manen to James Brown's "Sex Machine," came shortly after this; what was intended as contrasted light relief fell rather flat. Inevitably the gala had one or two minor mishaps: the tall and good-looking Julian Hosking cannot yet quite cope with the formidable technical demands of "Laurensia" and even Anthony Dowell had considerable trouble with his solo in the "Flower Festival at Gennano" pas de deux. But any lowering of the temperature was quickly prevented by the prevailing atmosphere and the wealth of guest stars.

The Festival of Traditional Art, organized by the Maison de la Culture of Rennes, France, in collaboration with the Institute of Comparative Music of Berlin and Venice, will take place in the Breton city from May 20 to 27. It will feature the music and dance of, and performers from, Brazil, India, Greece, Ghana, Yugoslavia, Vietnam, Iraq and Turkey, as well as of Brittany and the Indians of the Andes. (Maison de la Culture, 1 Rue Saint-Helier, 35000 Rennes, France.)

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Courtesy of SIPA

Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

There was a recent picture of Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing in a French magazine, showing her at her stove. Does she approve of that image? She smiled. "I didn't choose that picture," she said. "Yes, I do cook, but it's not my principal occupation. However, it's true that I spend more time at home than anywhere else."

The Giscard d'Estangs have a house in Auteuil and two chateaux, one in the Loir-et-Cher department and another in the Auvergne. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing spends her life on down-to-earth jobs: the house, the children, the garden. Asked how she keeps her family together, she answers: "By forgetting about social life. One must choose." Although she occasionally goes to official functions, she is rarely seen at private parties and her

husband's fashion house to help with the campaign. Valérie-Anne, 26, and the oldest Giscard d'Estang child, wears pants and polo shirt, but even so, she curiously when she meets someone for the first time.

Asked how she feels about her husband running for president, she says: "To tell you the truth, I find it rather natural. Of course, one doesn't quite expect it to happen, but for a long time now, people have been telling me it was in the cards."

## At Home

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13 1072	2275	3437	4917	5737	7052	8546	10143	11235	12763	14143	15141	16529	17795	19235	20673	22001	23364	24793	26078	27661	29095	29821	31476	32765	34119	35253	36404	38003	39372	40883	42229	43831	45341	46483
43 1093	2320	4234	5844	7128	8670	10243	11236	12760	14143	15140	16529	17785	19234	20673	22000	23364	24793	26078	27661	29095	29821	31476	32765	34119	35253	36404	38003	39372	40883	42229	43831	45341	46483	
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71 1161	2674	4324	5855	7127	8671	10239	11247	12762	14143	15140	16529	17785	19234	20673	22000	23364	24793	26078	27661	29095	29821	31476	32765	34119	35253	36404	38003	39372	40883	42229	43831	45341	46483	
75 1161	2674	4324	5855	7127	8671	10239	11247	12762	14143	15140	16529	17785	19234	20673	22000	23364	24793	26078	27661	29095	29821	31476	32765	34119	35253	36404	38003	39372	40883	42229	43831	45341	46483	
111 1282	2382	4232	5878	7224	8772	10253	11245	12763	14143	15140	16529	17785	19234	20673	22000	23364	24793	26078	27661	29095	29821	31476	32765	34119	35253	36404	38003	39372	40883	42229	43831	45341	46483	
116 1281	2384	4302	5935	7238	8818	10234	11243	12764	14143	15140	16529	17787	19234	20674	22001	23364	24793	26078	27661	29095	29821	31476	32765	34119	35253	36404	38003	39372	40883	42229	43831	45341	46483	
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155 1282	2382	4232	5878	7224	8772	10253	11245	12764	14143	15140	16529	17787	19234	20673	22000	23364	24793	26078	27661	29095	29821	31476	32765	34119	35253	36404	38003	39372	40883	42229	43831	45341	46483	

## BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1974

## FINANCE

### Russians End Controls of Goods Output

Only Consumer Goods Affected by Directive

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, April 29 (UPI)—The Soviet Council of Ministers has told manufacturers of consumer goods here to set their own volumes of production according to market demand.

The directive, which specifically excludes textiles and children's goods, appeared to be the newest step in a continuing struggle to bring greater efficiency to the lagging consumer goods sector of the Soviet economy.

However, it was not clear whether the directive entailed any fundamental changes in the current economic system since the managers were advised that they had to work with existing allocations of raw materials and still meet their present plans according to the value in rubles.

The directive was adopted by the council last Wednesday and was disclosed three days later in the Communist party newspaper Pravda and other central newspapers.

In another directive, the council ordered agricultural officials in every republic to assure sufficient field machinery, fertilizer and fodder for state and collective farms, which have been set back in their spring planting by cold weather.

The directive on consumer goods production, which reflected the trend of holding factory managers to greater accountability, appeared to have been prompted by the high-level continuing debate here over the best approaches to economic management.

The new directive follows a week ago of the first-quarter results of the 1974 economic plan. This showed that the growth of light industry, which largely involves the consumer sector, was only 4 percent. The plan calls for a growth of 7.5 percent in light industry this year.

Moreover, the continuing poor quality and variety of consumer goods has discouraged increasingly selective customers.

At the meeting on Wednesday, the Council of Ministers told the Ministry of Light Industry to determine ways to "guarantee" the faster mass production and improved quality and variety of consumer goods in next year's plan.



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### Profits Soar At Steel Firm In Belgium

French, Japanese Earnings Trend Mixed

LIEGE, Belgium, April 29 (Reuters)—Crude steel production of Cockerill Ougrée-Providence et Esperance-Loncin rose to 13 million tons in the first four months of this year, 35 percent more than in the 1973 period, chairman Baron Clermont told shareholders at the annual meeting today.

The steel industry as a whole continued to work at full capacity with no sign of slackening demand or easier prices, despite the energy crisis, he said.

"For the short-term, steel producers can be confident, but they must take into account that raw material and production costs will rise very noticeably in 1974," he warned.

Cockerill reported net 1973 profit soared to 302 million Belgian francs (about \$135 million), from \$2 million in 1972, reflecting the sharp upturn in the steel market.

French Firms Report

PARIS, April 29 (UPI)—Provisional 1973 net profit at Citroën rose 70 percent, the company reported today, to 344 million francs (about \$113 million) from the 32 million francs earned in 1972.

Creusot-Loire, the metals and machinery firm, said today that provisional earnings for 1972 showed a slight drop from the 1972 total. It estimated last year's profit at 32.4 million francs, compared to 33.1 million a year before.

Airbus Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation reported today that provisional net profits last year rose to 58.4 million francs from 48.78 million in 1972. The company noted that revenues in the first quarter of this year totaled 55.3 million francs, down from the 58.5 million francs of the year-ago period.

Japan's Company Results TOKYO, April 29 (Reuters)—Toyota Motor Sales profit in the six months ended March 31 fell 32 percent to \$18 billion yen (about \$22.6 million), from \$24 billion in the previous half. Sales totaled 718.5 billion yen, compared with 698.9 billion in the earlier period.

Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering net profit fell in the six months ended March 31, to 2.33 billion yen (55.4 million), from 2.5 billion yen in the previous half. Sales rose to 15.27 billion yen from 11.03 billion.

Pan American Airways First Quarter Revenue (millions) 103.6 Profits (millions) 7.1 Per Share ..... 0.53 0.19

Scovill Manuf. First Quarter Revenue (millions) 987.1 Profits (millions) 71.9 Per Share ..... 0.43 0.57

(\*-Restated.)

### Chrysler Net Off 98%, Prices Increased 2.9%

DETROIT, April 29 (AP)—Chrysler Corp., citing "world gasoline shortages, inflation, and fears of a recession," today reported first-quarter net earnings of \$1.6 million—down 98 percent from last year's record \$89.8 million, and announced a 2.67 percent price increase.

Per Share ..... 0.04 1.71

Chrysler was the second of the big three automakers to report sharp first-quarter earnings declines. Last week General Motors reported an 85 percent decline. The third big carmaker—Ford—will report tomorrow.

The suggested increase in retail prices on Chrysler cars is an average of \$99, effective with shipments May 1.

Last month Chrysler raised its new car prices 0.78 to 83.42. But declining issues narrowly outnumbered gains about 720 to 638.

Volume totaled 10.17 million shares compared with 13.25 million Friday.

Brokers related selling to continuing U.S. interest rate rises and forecasts of more. The prime rate now varies from a general 10.12 percent to a few banks with a 10.34 percent rate to Franklin National at 11 percent.

Consolidated Edison, the most actively traded issue fell 1 1/2 to 10.12 after a loss of 5.34 points last week. The company said it knew of no reason for today's loss, but analysis related it to continuing concern about the company's financial problems, which led it last week to omit its second-quarter dividend.

Washington Gas fell 2 to 17.78 after the company reported sharply lower 12-month net.

Technicolor fell 1 1/2 to 7.34 in active trading. The company completed its tender offer for its own shares.

Bausch & Lomb declined 1 to 26 1/2. The Food and Drug Administration approved an application by Solti Lenses Inc. to make and market soft contact lenses as a replacement for eyeglasses. The approval broke the monopoly in soft contact lenses held by Bausch & Lomb.

Hometake Mining fell more than a point while Dome Mines dropped 3 1/4 to 153 1/4. The latter raised the quarterly dividend and reported a large increase in first-quarter profits.

Disney rose to 43 1/2. It said attendance at Disney World "rebounded strongly" in April even though it was 1.8 percent below the prior year.

Prices closed mixed in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.49 to 93.85, but declines topped advances, 338 to 307.

### Prices Mixed, Trading Slow On Big Board

Con Ed Most Active After Dividend Action

NEW YORK, April 29 (UPI)—Lower first-quarter earnings from some blue chip companies and the continued worry about the sharp rise in interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange slightly lower today.

But turnover was light, suggesting that many investors were waiting to hear President Nixon's televised speech on Watergate scheduled to be delivered tonight.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 0.78 to 834.42. But declining issues narrowly out-

numbered gains about 720 to 638.

Volume totaled 10.17 million shares compared with 13.25 million Friday.

Brokers related selling to continuing U.S. interest rate rises and forecasts of more. The prime rate now varies from a general 10.12 percent to a few banks with a 10.34 percent rate to Franklin National at 11 percent.

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All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 12, 1974

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BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

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BANK MEES & HOPE NV		Autorengebot	Limited
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BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.	BANQUE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE PRIVEE S.A.	BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES	BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS - BELGIQUE	BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE
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CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK	COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft	CONTINENTAL BANK S.A.	CREDIT CHIMIQUE S.A.
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	Limited	Limited	WILLIAMS, OLYN & CO.





## American Stock Exchange Trading

Mkt.	Stocks and C. In S. P/E	100% High/Low Div. In S. P/E	100% High/Low Last. Chg.	Net Chg.	1974—Stocks and Div. In S. P/E				Sis. Net Chg.	1974—Stocks and Div. In S. P/E				Sis. Net Chg.	1974—Stocks and Div. In S. P/E				
					High	Low	Div.	In S.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In S.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In S.	P/E
1. AAE Co. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2. AAI Corp. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
3. Abrdn. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4. Accret. Ind. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5. Acro. Prod. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
6. Action Ind. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7. Adam. Fund. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
8. Aeropac. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
9. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
12. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
13. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
14. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
15. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
16. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
17. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
18. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
19. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
21. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
22. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
23. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
24. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
25. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
26. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
27. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
28. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
29. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
30. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
31. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
32. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
33. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
34. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
35. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
36. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
37. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
38. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
39. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
40. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
41. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
42. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
43. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
44. Aeropac. F. 100	10	10																	

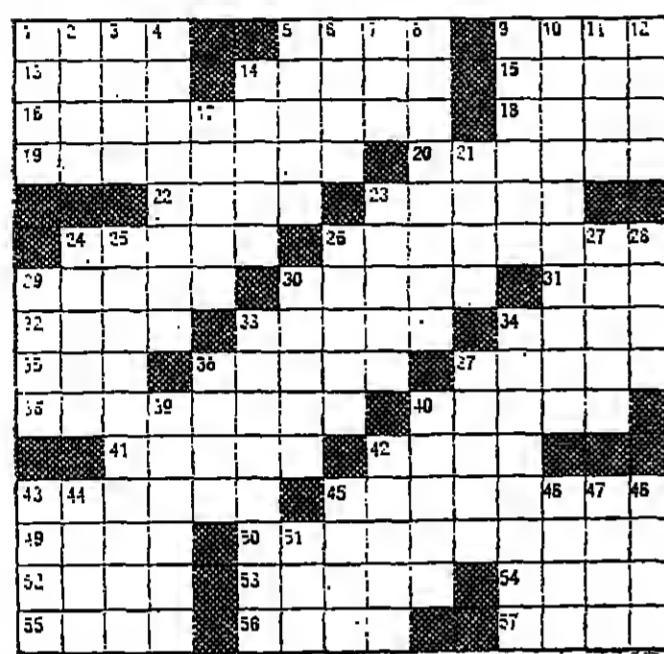


## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

- 1 Kind of waist
- 2 High: Prefix
- 3 Oscar winner, 1972
- 4 Type of rescue buoy
- 5 Hayseed
- 6 Simplify
- 7 With skill
- 8 Fair noted for riots
- 9 Behold, to Caesar
- 10 Emulates the Muses
- 11 Shoulder: Prefix
- 12 Bottle size
- 13 Traveler
- 14 Colorful stone
- 15 Baltic gulf
- 16 Fair noted for riots
- 17 Affirm
- 18 Emulates the Muses
- 19 Respect
- 20 Colorful stone
- 21 April 1 pest
- 22 Secretives ones
- 23 Squandered
- 24 Images
- 25 Under command
- 26 Criterion
- 27 Kind of town
- 28 Sponges features
- 29 Box-like
- 30 Slipspace for a book
- 31 Old Greek
- 32 Contest
- 33 Barks
- 34 Nib
- 35 Cupid
- 36 Assume control
- 37 Ricketty cars
- 38 Hippopotamus
- 39 Molding
- 40 Cordial
- 41 Spacious (with open arms)
- 42 Oscar winner, 1972
- 43 Winter mishap
- 44 Newport News's river
- 45 Descendant
- 46 Having weight
- 47 (on the lam)
- 48 Showing the way
- 49 Behold, to Caesar
- 50 Strong-scented
- 51 Taiwanese
- 52 Athenian statesman
- 53 Certain Friday
- 54 Tribal symbol
- 55 Darlings
- 56 Make a court
- 57 Noun suffix
- 58 Percolate
- 59 Article



## WEATHER

City	Condition	Temp.	Wind	Pressure
MADRID	Sunny	70°	N.E.	1010
MONTREAL	Cloudy	53°	N.W.	1015
NEW YORK	Cloudy	55°	N.W.	1015
NICE	Cloudy	65°	N.W.	1015
OSLO	Cloudy	55°	N.W.	1015
PRAGUE	Cloudy	55°	N.W.	1015
ROME	Cloudy	62°	N.W.	1015
TEHRAN	Fair	68°	N.W.	1015
TUNIS	Fair	70°	N.W.	1015
VIENNA	Cloudy	58°	N.W.	1015
WARSAW	Cloudy	55°	N.W.	1015
WASHINGTON	Sunny	57°	N.W.	1015
ZURICH	Cloudy	57°	N.W.	1015

1700 GMT's readings. U.S. cities at 1200 GMT.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

April 29, 1974

The net asset value quotations and yields are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (tw) twice weekly; (r) regularly; (ir) irregularly.

(1) Alejandro Fund... \$1.15  
(2) Am. Express Inv. Fund... \$1.10  
(3) ANDORRAN BANQUE S.A.:  
    (d) Global... SF 9.00  
    (4) Apollo/Tempsu Ltd... SF 9.00  
    (5) Andorran Inv. Fund... \$10.13  
    (6) Austral. Trust S.A... \$6.00  
    (7) Australian Selection Fd... \$6.00  
LLOYD'S & ELDERS-TINDALL

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:  
(1) Fund of Australia... AUD 4.15  
(2) Prop. Roads Fund... AUD 5.37  
(3) - Int'l Inv. Fund... AUD 5.55

BALB. JUVENTUS & Co.:  
(1) Earthbound... NF 5.00  
(2) Global Inv. Fund... SF 53.00  
(3) Stockbound... SF 57.00

BROWN & WELF Fd. Inv... SF 2.12  
BROAD ST. INVESTMENT CORP.:  
(1) Capital Inv... \$1.56  
(2) Capital Hills S.A... \$1.17

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:  
(1) Capital Inv... SF 1.50  
(2) Capital Regt... SF 1.50  
(3) Capital Reserves Fund... SF 1.50  
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# New Olympic Rules on Amateurs Drafted

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, April 29.—The International Olympic Committee announced new draft proposals today to more clearly define the controversial rule on amateurism.

Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, announced the proposals, which reaffirm the ban on professionals competing in the Olympic Games, and said: "A no in any sport is not eligible for the Olympics."

The proposed code is restricted to two paragraphs. It says that athletes competing in the Olympics must never have received any financial reward or material benefit from sport and must abide by the rules of their international federations.

Any competitor who obtained material or financial gain by

writing or broadcasting also would be ineligible.

"The term 'material benefit' is a bit vague," said Oscar State, secretary of the General Assembly of Federations, who has been actively campaigning for simplification of the rule. But he added,

"Generally, I am very pleased. The proposed eligibility code is more or less what we have been asking the IOC to adopt. It is brief and simple, which is what we wanted."

Lord Killanin said that the IOC wanted the new code to take effect in time for the 1976 Olympics in Montreal. The proposals will go before the IOC at its October annual meeting in Vienna. Where a two-thirds majority would make it law.

A major change contained in

the proposals is the introduction of financial compensation for спортspersons suffering financial loss when training for and competing in the Olympics and other international events.

The proposal says, "In no circumstances shall payment made under this provision exceed the sum which the competitor would have earned in the same period."

"If the compensation is not paid by the employer, it may be paid by the national federations or the National Olympic Committees at their discretion."

Under the existing law, compensation can only be paid during the period of the Olympics and for not longer than 30 days. There is no time limit contained in the new proposals, which Lord Killanin said helped balance out

the advantages received by sportspersons who are employed by their countries.

The IOC board, which drew up the working plan, also proposed scrapping the law banning full-time training for more than 60 days a year because it was unenforceable, he said.

## Advertising Ban

The IOC planned to clamp down on certain advertising methods, Lord Killanin said. No sportsperson would be allowed to carry advertisements on his person for international events.

"There is usually plenty of space to show advertising without the competitor carrying it and because what my predecessor called a sandwich man."

He said that the proposed ban on such advertising met with a divided response from IOC members.

Mac Hodler, president of the International Gymnastics Federation, said, "We rely heavily on sponsorship, but there are different ways of advertising and we shall have to find alternative methods to support our sport."

He said that FIS banned competitors from displaying advertising on starting numbers in major events but it was accepted at other times. "We may be able to find a compromise on what constitutes an advertisement; event. We will abide by any IOC ruling and hope our sponsors agree."

Lord Killanin said that this particular applied to the World Soccer Cup and certain European events. He said that he was discussing with Sir Stanislaw Rous, president of the Federation of International Football Associations, the possibility of banning Olympic teams from competing in the World Cup or vice versa.

That would affect many Eastern European countries, including Olympic champion Poland, which qualified for this year's World Cup finals in West Germany.

But Sigge Bergman, Swedish secretary of FIS, reacted more sharply.

"I am very unhappy about the proposed rule," Bergman said. "Sponsorships provide the money it provides. The executive of FIS will discuss the possible effects of the proposed new rule and decide what to do. This could mean a break between the commercial and the Olympics."

Commercialism, which has hung over the winter Olympics for

years, reached a climax at Sepulveda in 1972. The IOC found leading ski stars guilty of breaking Olympic eligibility rules and one of them, Karl Schranz of Austria, was banned from the games.

Lord Killanin said that he would have further discussions with FIS and the International Amateur Athlete Federation, which was also concerned as to the definition of international competition in connection with advertising.

## Certain Approval

The IOC proposed to continue to allow sportspersons to appear in advertising photographs, with the approval of the international or national federation, and any benefits must pass to the governing bodies, Lord Killanin said.

The draft also proposed that Olympic competitors should not be allowed to take part in world championship events which are open to both amateurs and professionals.

Lord Killanin said that this particularly applied to the World Soccer Cup and certain European events. He said that he was discussing with Sir Stanislaw Rous, president of the Federation of International Football Associations, the possibility of banning Olympic teams from competing in the World Cup or vice versa.

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Art Buchwald

## No Fun for Liberals

**WASHINGTON.** — You would think these would be great times for liberals, but I've discovered many of them are in a deep depression.

Partridge was as glum as I've ever seen him the other day.

"These are lousy times for all of us," he said as he munched on a watercress salad.

"How can you say that? Partridge? You should be rejoicing with Water-

Buchwald

fact that Nixon is on the ropes."

"It's no fun being against Nixon anymore. Everyone's against Nixon. Who the hell wants to be in the mainstream of American politics? Who wants to march to somebody else's drum?"

"I don't understand."

\* \* \*

"The first four years it was great to be against Nixon. You could scream and shout about what the man was doing to the country, and everyone thought you were some kind of nut. People would argue with you, or ignore you."

"But at least you knew that you were in the minority, and you had a warm feeling because

### Humphrey Is Better After Tumor Check

**WASHINGTON.** April 29 (UPI) — Sen. Hubert Humphrey's doctor gave a "so far, so good" report on the first examination of the Minnesota Democrat since he received intensive radiation treatments for a cancerous tumor in November and December.

Dr. Edgar Berman of Baltimore said two urologists at Bethesda Naval Hospital had examined the senator's bladder with a cystoscope Friday. They found that the reaction to the radiation had virtually disappeared and that a small "borderline tumor, between benign and malignant" was completely replaced by scar tissue.

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you were sure all of them were wrong and you were right.

"I remember going to parties and people insulting me because I called Nixon a crook. I attended anti-Vietnam rallies and the FBI took my picture. I circulated petitions against Attorney General Mitchell and I wrote letters to editors against Carville being appointed to the Supreme Court.

"Maybe I was considered a radical left-winger, but by gum I had an identity of my own. Then Watergate took place and as time went on all the people I used to argue with started to come over to my side.

"Whatever I accused Nixon of brought cheers from the crowd. The very people who called me vile names admitted I'd been right all along. When I discovered Nixon had no defenders something within me died."

"I guess what you mean," I said.

"I guess the final blow came when Senator James Buckley asked for the President to resign. Can you imagine how it feels for a dyed-in-the-wool liberal to be on the same side as a Buckley?"

"We liberals," Partridge said, "can only thrive when we're in opposition to somebody, in a hopeless cause. We're not any good when the whole damn country is echoing everything we say."

\* \* \*

"I think I'll get out of politics," he said in disgust.

"I would hate to see you do that, Partridge," I told him. "I have an idea that might resolve your problem. As long as the majority of the country is against Nixon, why don't you defend him?"

"You can't be serious," he said.

"Why not? It would put you back in the minority again and you could find yourself being ostracized by the same people who took issue with you before Watergate. Only this time you would be on Nixon's side and they would be against him. It would be a great way to get back at Buckley."

"I'll do it," he said excitedly. "Talk about being involved in a hopeless cause. This could top them all."

## Duke Ellington at 75 —An Appreciation

By Leonard Feather

**LOS ANGELES.** April 23.—It may be hard to believe: Duke Ellington turned 75 today.

That his works in recent years have the vitality one might expect of a man of 30, that he remains a pre-eminent influence wherever music is heard, studied and emulated, nobody will dispute. Yet it is difficult to accept, whatever one's age bracket, that his music has been a continuing thread running through our lives, forging links between races and nations, creating sounds that are, for all the attempts to imitate them, uniquely and enduringly his own.

None of us, with the possible exception of a few octogenarians, can recall a time when Ellington was not a contributor of measurable importance to the one indigenous art form America has produced. He was playing ragtime piano in Washington when Scott Joplin was alive—began his recording career only a year or two after the profound impact of Beegie Smith—was producing extended works such as "Reminiscing in Tempo" while Maurice Ravel was still alive.

From the beginning Ellington was a listening post, an observer whose rare genius enabled him to absorb everything around him, from Jelly Roll Morton to George Gershwin—who nevertheless in his own oeuvre found completely new directions, conceiving and transcribing harmonic concepts and unorthodox tonalities that could only be expressed through the instrument he always played best—his own orchestra.

The durability, the incessant fecundity, now literally a matter of record for a half century, must be credited to his unmatched ability in keeping this ensemble together, to his genius for eliciting from a mere seven brass, five saxes, piano, bass and drums a variety of tonal textures that has been the envy of others with a 105-piece symphony at their disposal.

Ellington differs from any other contemporary writer in that he composes not just for an orchestra, but for the specific characteristics of men like Cootie Williams, Harry Carney, Russel Procope and others whose incumbency can be measured not in years but in decades. He and his pen, and the sounds and styles of these interpretive artists, form an incomparable unity, as do the elements of composition and improvisation in his every work.

Essentially the Ellington contribution is that of reconciling the standard European harmonic and melodic rules with values that emerged spontaneously through the black heritage: the blue tonality, the quasi-Africanisms via the use of plunger mutes, growl trumpets and other devices unknown to classical music. (The use of the term "classical" is as fluid as the music itself. Last year Scott Joplin was accepted in classical circles—can Duke be far behind?)

Because of the process by which the average listener is programmed to judge the arts, and because of the difficulties inherent in extending the barriers of his performances beyond ballrooms and ginmills, it was difficult at first for Ellington to escape from the straitjacket of jazz as a utilitarian form, a vehicle for dancing or at best for light entertainment. In retrospect it is astonishing that as early as 1931 he composed "Creole Rhapsody" and was allowed to record it on two sides of a 12-inch 78 rpm disk.

Even earlier, he had experimented with the subdivision of a simple three-minute piece for orchestra into two or three themes and interludes, instead of the regulation 12-bar blues prevalent in black music or the endless strings of 32-bar patterns inherited from Tin Pan Alley.

Today Edward Kennedy Ellington has to his credit some 35 extensive works, including three sacred programs (to which he contributed lyrics as well as music). The recitals in churches, cathedrals and synagogues have brought him his greatest personal satisfaction. There has been a staggering list of honors: he has the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award (presented to him at

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